



## 2006 U.S. Army Garrison- Rock Island Arsenal Consumer Confidence Report

### Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants for comparison to the maximum contaminant level (MCL) allowed in public drinking water. We are pleased to announce that all sample results were below the MCL threshold. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater wells.

### Where does my water come from?

The Mississippi River is the source for Rock Island Arsenal's water treatment plant.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Source water assessment and its availability

Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of community water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence, the reason for mandatory treatment for all surface water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Within the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi River Watershed, which is illustrated in Figure 3, many commodities, including manufactured goods, petrochemicals, and pesticides are transported along the river system. The production, storage, and transportation of these commodities are a major concern, especially when occurring near surface water intakes. In addition, agricultural runoff within the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi River Basin contributes to the susceptibility of the Rock Island Arsenal intake. With high flow rates and long distances of travel on the Mississippi River, critical areas can be extensive. The critical area for the Rock Island Arsenal intake was determined using data from a joint U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/U.S. Geological Survey project. This project used a computer modeling program (SPARROW) to determine travel times on major rivers in the United States. Accidental spills of hazardous materials into navigable waterways are a major concern because of their frequency in the United States in recent years. Illinois has access to 1,116 miles of inland waterway that can handle commercial barge traffic. These include the Upper Mississippi River, Illinois River Waterway, and the Ohio River. Along these waterways are numerous facilities that load and unload hazardous materials. Analyses of reported spills indicate that between 1974 and 1989, 794 accidental spills of hazardous materials occurred along Illinois waterways. Approximately 92% of these spills occurred along the Mississippi and/or the Illinois River. Figure 2 shows the critical area of concern (Zone 1) for the Rock Island Arsenal intake. Spills occurring in this critical area will travel to the intake in five hours or less, making contingency planning and spill reporting a major concern in this watershed. Further information concerning spill response planning on the Mississippi River may be found in U.S. EPA's



website at [www.epa.gov/region5/oil](http://www.epa.gov/region5/oil) and at U.S. Geological Survey's website [ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis\\_data/oil\\_spill](ftp://ftp.umesc.er.usgs.gov/pub/gis_data/oil_spill). The Upper Mississippi River Water Suppliers Coalition is currently working to develop an Early Warning Monitoring Network on the Mississippi River. This Network would enhance response times by providing supplies with early notification of spills on the Mississippi River. Under Section 319 of the Federal Clean Water Act, U.S. EPA provides grants for the Illinois EPA to finance projects that demonstrate cost-effective solutions to NPS pollution problems and promote public knowledge and awareness of NPS pollution. Projects in the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi Watershed have included:

- Mitchell Park Ravine Watershed Project - The project will focus on soil erosion control and water quality in an urban watershed determined to be high priority by the East Moline Stormwater Committee. Proven soil erosion and sediment control and stormwater management approaches planned in consultation with the NRCS will be utilized. Practices included grade stabilization structures, streambank stabilization, stormwater detention basins, critical area treatment, and permanent vegetative cover.
- On going programs in the North Mississippi, Des Plaines, Illinois, Sangamon, and Fox River Watersheds to reduce siltation and improve water quality. Within the Illinois portion of the Upper Mississippi River Watershed, the Illinois River Watershed has been identified as one of the most significant natural resources in the state. Protection and enhancement of this natural resource is a priority concern of the State of Illinois. In order to focus public attention and identify resource needs, several initiatives are underway including:
- Integrated Management Plan for the Illinois River Watershed - Under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor Corrine Wood, an Illinois River Strategy Team has been formed. This group of public and private sector representatives forms the Illinois River Planning Commission and develops recommendations regarding environmental and economic issues on the Illinois River. These recommendations are the heart of an Integrated Management Plan, which in turn became the foundation for the Illinois River Restoration and Conservation Grant Act.
- Illinois River Restoration and Conservation Grant Act - This Act establishes an interagency body to develop and administer a grant program to fund local watershed management projects. The Act also established the Illinois River Coordinating Council to advise on grant awards and make recommendations towards the betterment of the Illinois River.
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program - The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a cooperative effort between the USDA and the State of Illinois to protect water quality in the Illinois River and some of its tributaries. USDA and the State of Illinois will work with other Federal, State and local authorities to reduce sedimentation and runoff, and encourage the growth of local wildlife. The Illinois program will establish CRP contracts with owners and operators of farm properties to plant specific kinds of vegetation near streams and rivers in return for rental payments and other incentives. More information on CREP may be found on Illinois DNR's website at <http://dnr.state.il.us>. In an effort to minimize the impact of livestock facilities on water resources on a statewide basis, livestock facilities are now regulated under the Livestock Management Facilities Act. This legislation is designed to keep Illinois' livestock industry productive and environmentally responsible by establishing requirements for design, construction, operation and management of livestock facilities and waste-handling structures. Detailed information on the Livestock Management Facilities Act may be found at the website <http://www.agr.state.il.us>. In addition, the watershed protection efforts and priorities of the Illinois EPA, Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and The Nature Conservancy are described and illustrated at the website: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/unified-watershed-assessment/index.html>. In order to help farmers in adopting sound agricultural practices, The Illinois Council on Best Management Practices (C-BMP) was formed. The Council is a coalition of agribusiness and agricultural producer organizations with the support of the University of Illinois Extension and serves as a clearinghouse on current research to protect water quality in Illinois. The Council also provides information and support to local watershed groups to help implement sound water quality initiatives and can offer educational assistance and help facilitate the technical and financial resources needed to carry out water quality objectives. For more information on C-BMP contact Dr. George Czapar, Springfield Extension Center, P.O. Box 8199, Springfield, IL 62791, email: [g-czapar@uiuc.edu](mailto:g-czapar@uiuc.edu). To further minimize the risk to the Arsenal's surface water supply, the Illinois EPA recommends that three additional activities be considered. First, the water supply staff may wish to revisit their contingency planning documents in order to ensure the plans are kept current, and the water department and emergency response staff are aware of and adequately trained to implement emergency procedures. Contingency planning documents are a primary means to ensure that, through emergency preparedness, a community will minimize their risk of being without safe and adequate water. Second, the water supply staff is encouraged to review and sustain their cross connection control program to ensure that it remains current and viable. Cross connections to either the water treatment plant (for example, at bulk water loading stations) or in the distribution system may negate all source water protection initiatives provided by the community. Finally, the Illinois EPA recommends that the Arsenal continue to evaluate additional source water protection management options to address the regulatory and non-regulatory land use activities within the community wells' recharge area. Specifically, these management options should include potential impacts from non-point sources related to agricultural land uses. In addition,



Well #51 should be retrofitted for service or properly abandoned if it is of no further use. Inactive wells that are improperly abandoned are considered potential routes for contamination under the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Potential contaminants in drinking water may include: (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife, (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming, (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses, (4) Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems., and (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

Please forward all questions regarding information in this Consumer Confidence Report to Charles Swynenberg (309) 782-2445

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

### Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High					
Chloramines	12/31/06	3.2097	2.4984	3.2097	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/08/06	43.1	20.2	43.1	N/A	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	08/08/06	54.2	11.7	54.2	N/A	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High					
Barium	01/10/06	0.03	N/A		2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	01/10/06	16	N/A		N/A	150	ppb	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	04/10/06	2.34	N/A		10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (As N)	04/10/06	2.34	N/A		10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits



### State Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
			Low	High					
Sodium	01/10/06	15	N/A		N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; used in water softener regeneration

There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician about this level of sodium in the water.

Note: The state requires monitoring of certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of this data may be more than one year old.

### Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
0.3 NTU	100	No	Soil Runoff
Limit (Treatment Technique)	Highest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source
1 NTU	0.22	No	Soil Runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by IEPA, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

### Lead and Cooper

Lead MCLG	Lead Action Level (AL)	Lead 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Lead AL	Cooper MCLG	Cooper Action Level (AL)	Cooper 90th Percentile	# Sites Over Cooper AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
0	15 ppb	<5 ppb	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	<0.100 ppm	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Unit Descriptions

<u>Terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	Not applicable.
NR	Not monitored. Monitoring not required, but recommended.
ND	Not detectable.

### Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

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